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Grimsel Pass, Eggishorn, and Belalp—a circular tour around the great peaks of this group. Succeeding chapters describe the points of geologic interest from the Rhone valley to Bern by way of Kandersteg and Spiez and of the western portion of the range as far as Lake Geneva. In this itinerary the excursions have been planned for the pedestrian rather than the mountain climber, and by selecting various readily accessible view-points much of the wilds of the range can be studied without the labor and difficulties involved in penetrating into the heart of the mountains.

The booklet is well illustrated with many profiles of structure, numerous photographs and sketches, and a map of the route. Being almost identical in size with Baedeker's *Switzerland*, it fits readily into a coat pocket. At the end is a summary of the geologic literature bearing upon this portion of the Alpine chain.

R. T. C.

Guide to the Geology and Paleontology of the Schoharie Valley in Eastern New York. By AMADEUS W. GRABAU. (New York State Museum, *Bulletin No. 92*, 1906.) Pp. 75-387, 24 plates, 225 figures and geologic map.

The Schoharie Valley is a classic locality in the history of American stratigraphic geology, since in it and Albany County the first systematic study of the Paleozoic rocks of New York was begun. In this valley, near Schoharie village, lived the Gebhards, father and son, who between 1820 and 1835 worked out the succession of Silurian and Devonian strata in that region, collected fossils, and proposed stratigraphic names some of which, as, for example, *Pentamerus* and *Tentaculite* limestones, are still familiar to geologists.

As the title indicates, this work is designed as a guide to the geology and paleontology of the Schoharie Valley for the use of students and others interested in its fine stratigraphic sections, for which it has long been famous. Naturally, therefore, the stratigraphy of the Schoharie region is minutely described, four chapters, comprising 150 pages of the *Bulletin*, being devoted to it. In these chapters the nineteen geological stages of that region, which range from the Lorraine of the Lower Silurian to the Catskill of the Upper Devonian, are fully described, together with the more characteristic fossils which are figured.

Chapters 5 and 6 are devoted to a description of characteristic sections in the Schoharie region and the Helderbergs, and Dr. Grabau has not confined himself simply to the sections which he has studied, but has quoted freely from the works of former students. It should also be stated that

he has fully credited the material derived from such sources, which is in marked contrast to the custom of some other geologists who have in recent years published descriptions of sections located in this area. While these chapters will not be so popular with the general reader, for the student of ability they will, perhaps, prove the most valuable of the entire book. Chapter 7 contains lists of fossils found in the various formations of the Schoharie region which have, in part, been compiled from the lists of earlier geologists. The next chapter, which is devoted to the physiography, gives an account of Howe's and Ball's caves. The ninth and final chapter considers the Schoharie region in its relation to man, and gives a full account of the formations or deposits of economic value. At the close of the work is an eight-page glossary of technical terms. The book is profusely illustrated by excellent plates of geological scenery, numerous figures of geological structure and fossils. A pocket contains a geologic map of the Schoharie and Cobleskill Valleys, on which are represented the following thirteen geological divisions, listed in ascending order, viz.: Lorraine shale, of Lower Silurian age; Brayman shale, Cobleskill dolomite, Manlius and Rondout dolomite and limestone, of Upper Silurian age; Coeymans limestone, New Scotland shale, Becraft limestone, Oriskany quartzite, Esopus grit, Schoharie grit, and Onondaga limestone, of Lower Devonian age; and the Marcellus shale and Hamilton formation, of Middle Devonian age. It will be readily seen that there is a long list of formations available for study which in the high and steep hills bordering the Schoharie Valley and in the Helderberg escarpment are admirably exposed.

The early work of Eaton in Albany County and of the Gebhards in the Schoharie Valley brought to the Helderbergs and the valley at an early date such famous geologists as Lyell, James Hall, and Louis Agassiz. In later years other professors from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Union, and other institutions have brought their students to this beautiful and classic ground. Now with this admirable *Guide* at hand this region should become a veritable Mecca for geologists. Students of the science are certainly under great obligations to Dr. Grabau for the preparation of this excellent handbook, and to Dr. John M. Clarke, New York's efficient and scholarly state geologist, for its publication in a most attractive and interesting form.

C. S. PROSSER